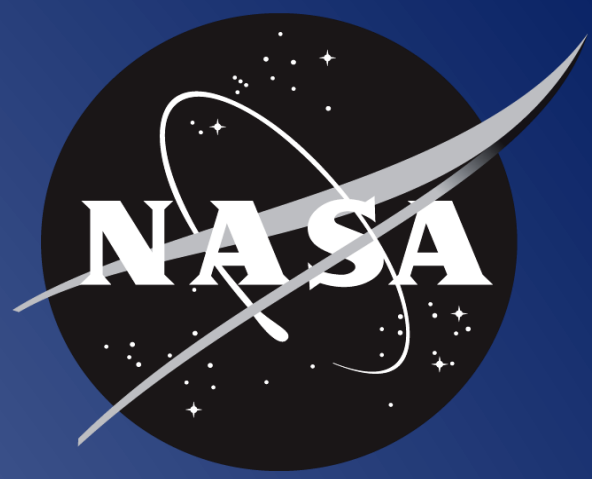


Physics Simulation Software for Autonomous Propellant Loading and Gas House Autonomous System Monitoring

National Aeronautics and
Space Administration



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Abstract

Physics Simulation Software for Autonomous Propellant Loading

Kennedy Space Center (KSC) is developing a mobile launching system with autonomous propellant loading capabilities for liquid-fueled rockets. An autonomous system will be responsible for monitoring and controlling the storage, loading and transferring of cryogenic propellants. The Physics Simulation Software will reproduce the sensor data seen during the delivery of cryogenic fluids including valve positions, pressures, temperatures and flow rates. The simulator will provide insight into the functionality of the propellant systems and demonstrate the effects of potential faults. This will provide verification of the communications protocols and the autonomous system control and monitoring functions.

Gas House Autonomous System Monitoring

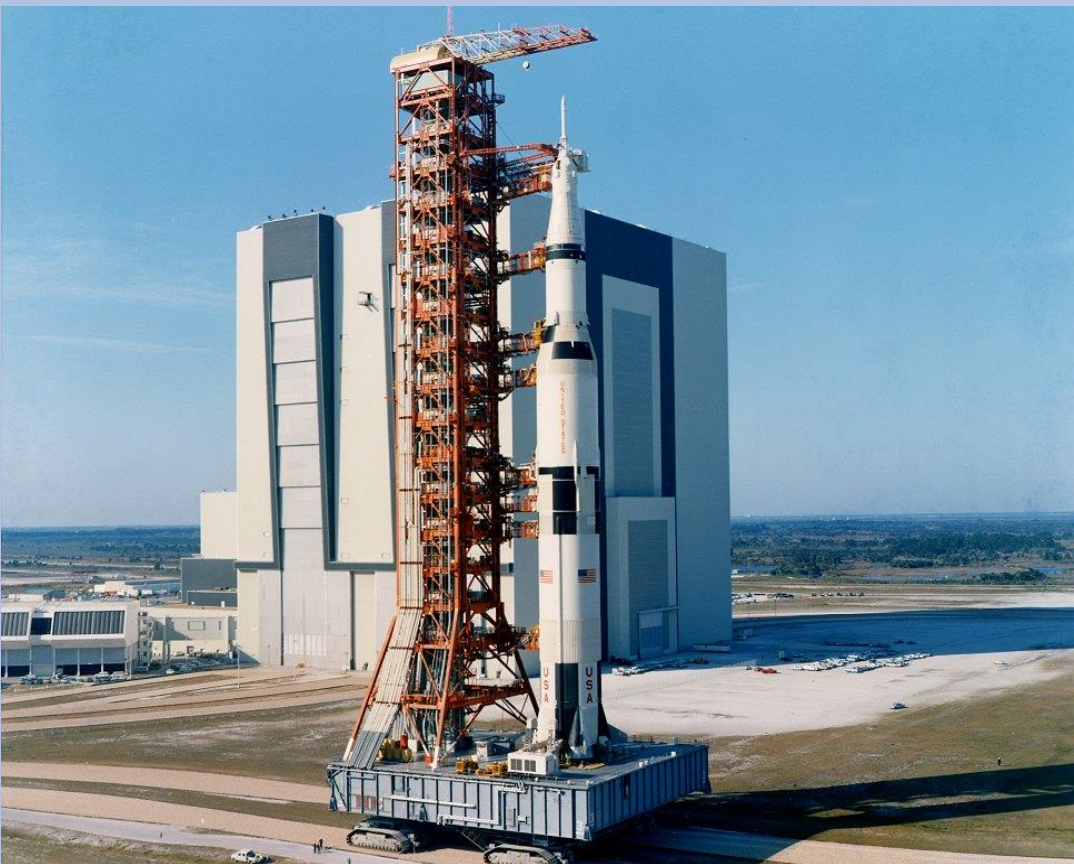
The High Pressure Gas Facility (HPGF) stores and distributes hydrogen, nitrogen, helium and high pressure air. The hydrogen and nitrogen are stored in cryogenic liquid state. The cryogenic fluids pose several hazards to operators and the storage and transfer equipment. Constant monitoring of pressures, temperatures and flow rates are required in order to maintain the safety of personnel and equipment during the handling and storage of these commodities. The Gas House Autonomous System Monitoring software will be responsible for constantly observing and recording sensor data, identifying and predicting faults and relaying hazard and operational information to the operators.

Introduction



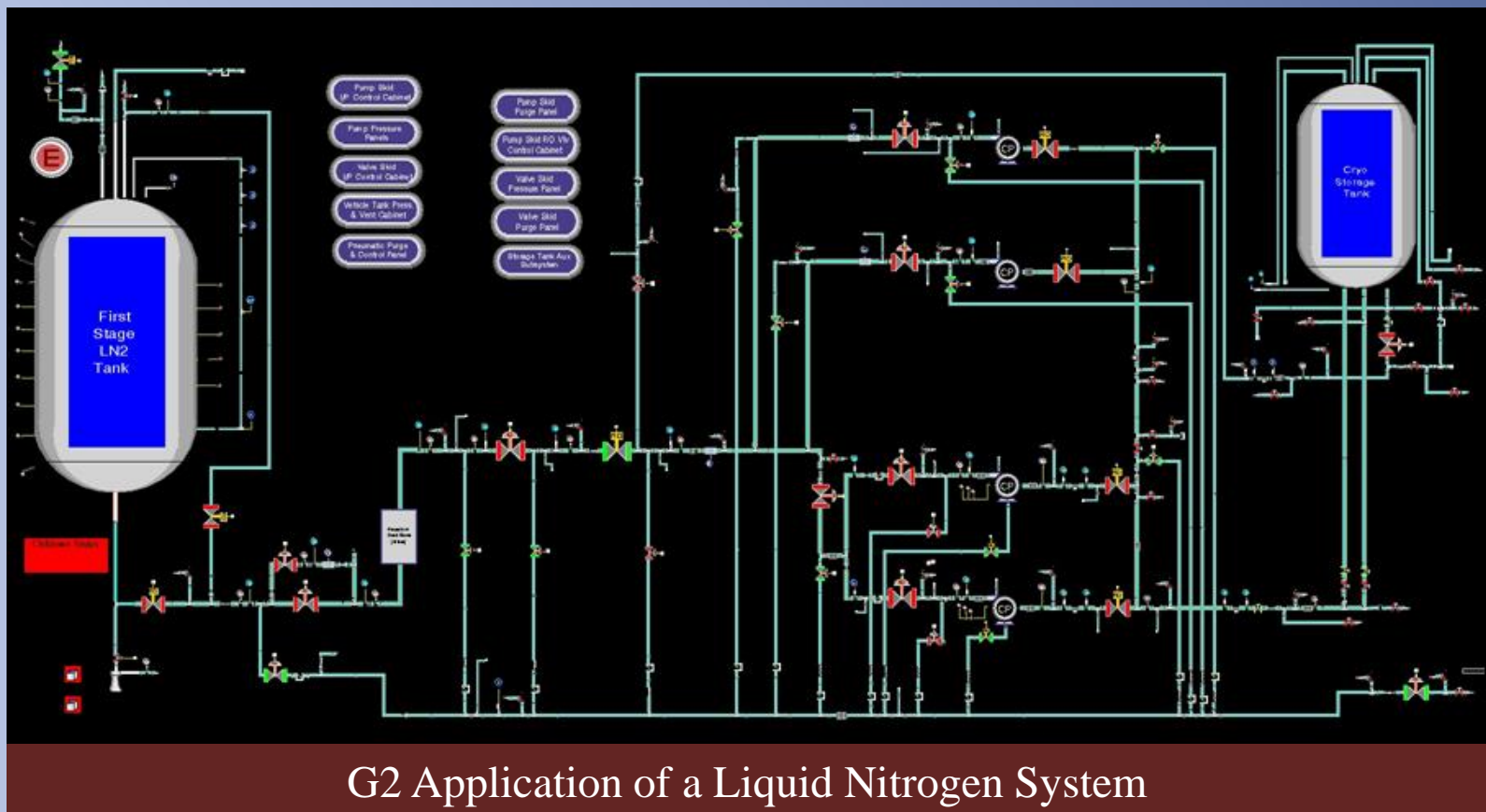
Cryogenic Fluids
“Cryogenic Fluids may loosely be defined as those fluids whose normal boiling temperatures at atmospheric pressure are below 273K.” [1]

Autonomous Propellant Loading
Provide automated handling of propellants for mobile launching capability



High Pressure Gas Facility

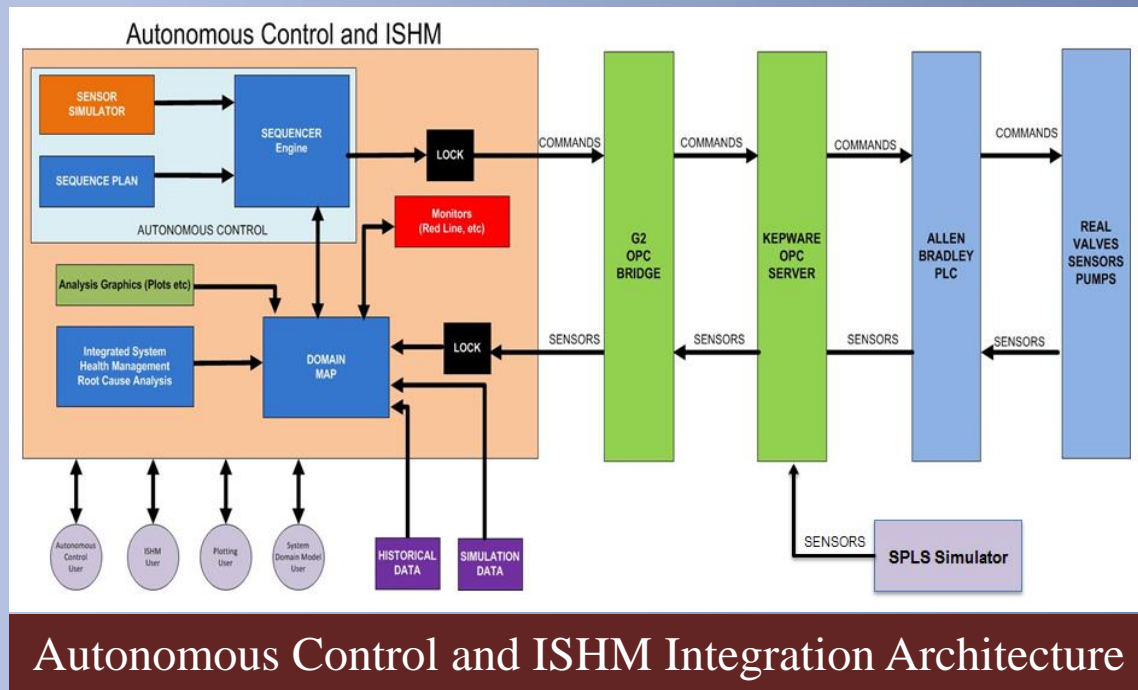
This Facility stores and distributes hydrogen, nitrogen, helium and high pressure air. These gases are required to be in a pressurized environment and kept at cryogenic temperatures



G2 Application of a Liquid Nitrogen System

Objectives

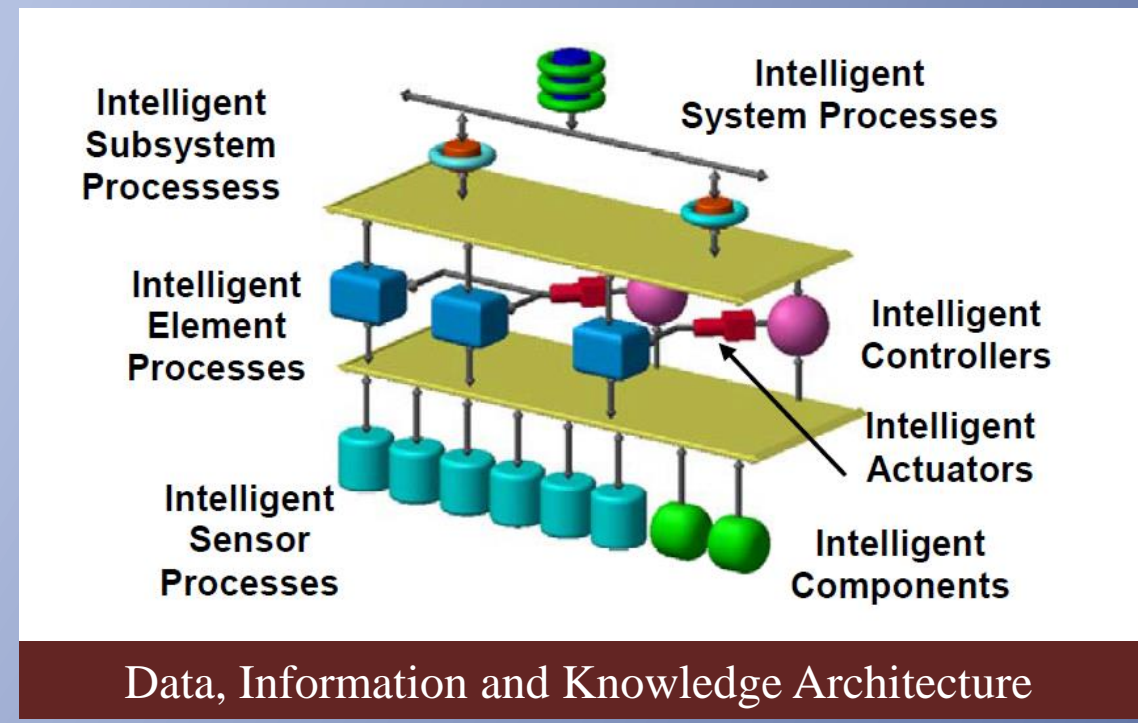
- Design and develop a G2 workspace to represent the Liquid Nitrogen system components
- Use G2’s real-time processing capabilities and rule-based expert system for fault detection



Autonomous Control and ISHM Integration Architecture

Approach

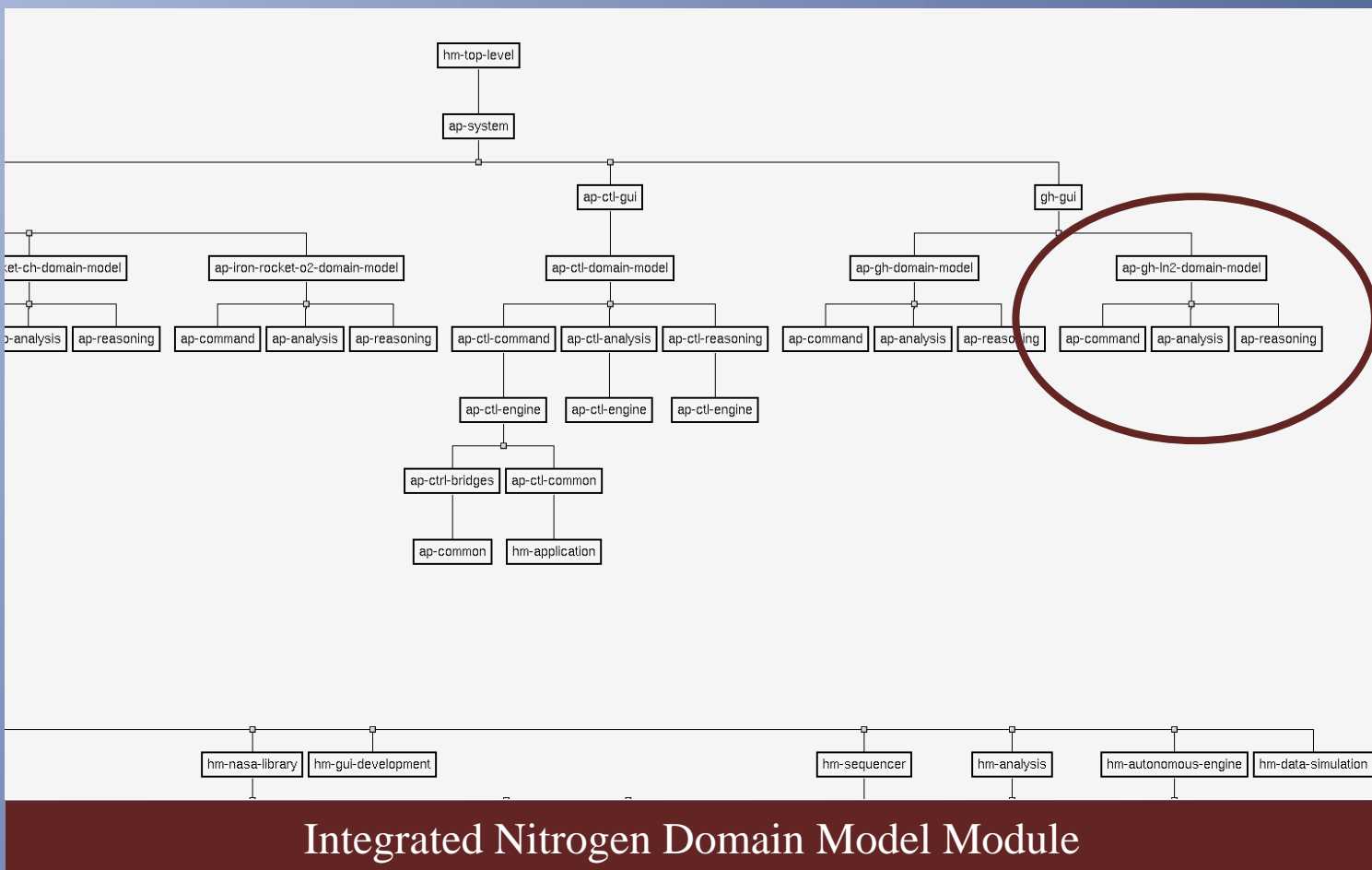
- Utilize Integrated Systems Health Management (ISHM) concepts [3]
- Utilizing ISHM toolkit developed in partnership with General Atomics
- Object-Oriented Programming



Data, Information and Knowledge Architecture

Results

- Successful Integration with Monitoring and Control Systems
- Used static code analysis tools to analyze code for correctness and identify and correct known bugs
- Verification and Validation performed in multi-system testing environment



Integrated Nitrogen Domain Model Module

References

1) Weisend, J. G. *Handbook of Cryogenic Engineering*. Philadelphia, PA: Taylor & Francis, 1998. Print 2) United States of America. National Aeronautics and Space Administration. Council of the Consultative Committee for Space Data Systems. SPACE PACKET PROTOCOL. Blue Book ed. Vol. Issue I. N.p.: n.p., n.d. CCSDS 133.0-B-1. CCSDS. Web. 11 June 2015. 3) Figueroa, Fernando, and Kelvin Melcher. Integrated Systems Health Management for Intelligent Systems. Proc. of Infotech at Aerospace, St. Louis, Missouri. Print.